

OBITUARY—RUSHING

Mrs. Math Rushing was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon. She married Mr. M. N. Rushing on May 1, 1893. She died at the age of 63.

She left to mourn her death her husband and nine children, namely: Bud, Kimmie, Abe, Rushing, Mrs. Sam Owens, Mrs. Johnnie Marler, Mrs. Willie Norris, Mrs. Coyne Crocker, Mrs. J. D. Dillard, Mrs. Simon Marler; 39 grand children, three great grand children.

She was sick quite a while. She was carried to Troy on Saturday where she underwent an operation, which was of no success. She died on Tuesday P. M. at 7:00 o'clock, December 13th.

She was a devoted wife and mother, faithful in her chosen duty of making her loved ones happy and comfortable. From early morning till the purple shadows of evening deepened into night through joy and tears, she wore a smile and never seemed impatient. She was a lover of home life and the great outdoors, the vast expanse of field and wood-land, the flowers of spring and the coming of the seasons. Each in its own way, she brought back memories of her.

Who knew her loved ones? We cannot express our sorrow at the news of her death. We felt that we had lost a true friend and we will be unsuccessful in trying to describe her. She has gone, but we hope to see her in the sweet by and bye. She was always smiling and kind, sympathetic and ready to do something with a cheerful heart. Her friendship with us was without a flaw and with love. We remember her and extend our sympathy to her loved ones, especially her children.

VONCLE RUSHING.

CAID OF THANKS

We wish to thank the people of this community for their kindness and care during the sickness and death of our wife and mother, especially Doctor Hayes. We do thank Charles Hayes for his kindness he did for us, and also the nurses at the hospital where mother died.

MATH RUSHING
AND CHILDREN.

SMITH BROTHERS will exchange one 24-pound sack of Plain or Self-Rising Flour for one bushel of Shelled Corn.

Mr. Jack D. Lee of Opelika was the guest of relatives over the week-end.

Miss Jean Richardson has returned to Elba after spending the holidays with her parents in Nottulsa.

LOST—Elba High School Class '39. Initials G. E. W. inside. If found, return to Gladys White, 359d, Reval.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jacobs have returned to Montgomery after visiting relatives in Elba.

Mrs. J. W. Hiten, after spending the holidays in Troy, has returned to Verbena to resume her school work.

Miss Alpha Jernigan left Sunday for Alpha, Fla., to resume her school work after visiting her parents here during the holidays.

FOR RENT: Convenient Apartment—See Mrs. N. Barker in West Elba.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett of New York City and Miss Jeanette Garrett, Birmingham returned to their home Monday after spending the holidays in Elba with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Garrett.

Miss Annie Joe Young and Mr. W. L. Allen were visitors to Montgomery during the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fleming were visitors to Montgomery Sunday, where they accompanied Miss Mary Ruth Fleming to her home.

Mrs. Duke Beal of Lawrence and Mrs. C. E. E. Brantley were guests of relatives in Elba Sunday.

Mrs. Kathleen Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bryan were among those attending the Singleton-King wedding in Enterprise Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Frank Newton of Hartford visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McDowell, during the past week-end.

Mrs. C. S. West of Greenville was a recent visitor to Elba, guest of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Bonneau.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Brooks, Jr., have returned to Montgomery after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks.

The many friends of Mrs. Hattie Conner will regret to learn that she remains critically ill, according to reports from her bedside Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Grimes and little daughter, Carolyn Sue, and Messrs. Elmer, Forest and Ralph Brunson have returned to Birmingham after spending the holidays with relatives in Elba.

SMITH BROTHERS will exchange one 24-pound sack of Plain or Self-Rising Flour for one bushel of Shelled Corn.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Bonneau and Mrs. Belle Donaghy have moved to their home (the old Bowen place) on the Troy highway. Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Bentley will occupy the residence vacated by the Bonnaus.

THE ELBA THEATRE
"THE LITTLE THEATRE WITH THE BIG SHOWS"

THURSDAY—LAST DAY
"ALGIERS"
With CHARLES BOYER and SIGRID GURIE
NEWS OF THE DAY AND COMEDY

FRIDAY—DOUBLE FEATURE
"FAST COMPANY"
With MELVYN DOUGLAS and FLORENCE RICE
And FEATURE WESTERN
Also Last Chapter of Serial "WILD WEST DAYS"

SATURDAY —:— ADMISSION, 10c & 15c
JOHNNEY MACK BROWN in
"THE GAMBLING TERROR"
Also Last Chapter of Serial "WILD WEST DAYS"

SATURDAY NIGHT, 10 O'CLOCK ONLY
"PORT OF SEVEN SEAS"
Starring WALLACE BEERY and Others

SUNDAY & THURSDAY
"MAD ABOUT MUSIC"
With DEANNA DURBIN and HERBERT MARSHALL

TUESDAY—BARGAIN DAY — ALL SEATS 10c
"WOMEN ARE LIKE THAT"
With RAY FRANCIS and PAT O'BRIEN

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
DICK POWELL PRISCILLA LANE PAT O'BRIEN
—:—
"COWBOY FROM BROOKLYN"
Also COMEDY AND LATEST NEWS

OBITUARY—BOWERS

On Wednesday night, November 30, the Bower community was greatly shocked over the death of Mr. John Bowers, who died suddenly. He ate his supper, heartily and walked into his room and sat down, took off his shoes, leaned back in his chair and died. It is so hard to give up our loved ones.

If we are expecting it, we never ready for the death angel to visit our home and remove a loved one from it. Grieve not, loved ones, for the one who has passed on and gone. He has only passed from the vale of tears into a land of eternal beauty, where there will be no more heart aches or sorrows.

How they miss his tender voice and his words of comfort and cheer. We know it is sad to part with our loved ones here, but all we can do is to submit ourselves to God and say "Thy will be done."

Only those who have given up a companion and father can ever know how sad it is to part from them forever, but we do realize that God works miracles, and it is not for us to understand why. When it seems there is one taken, we need not so much in the home.

To the bereaved ones we would say, weep not for him, for he has only gone the way that we must soon go. Down into noble earth there to await our Saviour's command, when He will take our spirit to himself in that bright and happy land. Sleep on, dear husband and father, undisturbed be the rest. Our Father in heaven knows best. We will miss you while on earth we roam, but we hope to meet you in a heavenly home.

Mr. Bowers was 67 years of age at his death. He was a well known citizen of Coffee County. He was married to Miss Jennette Jones on October 30, 1888. To them were born four daughters, two sons, Bernard and Cotton Bowers of Route 5, Mrs. Rufus Ralston of Kinston, Mrs. Hillary Killinger of Wilkesboro, Mrs. Horace Owens and Mrs. Lotus Hudson of Elba Route 5. He also leaves to mourn his passing a dear companion, three sisters, Mrs. Maxie Dozier of Crestview, Fla., Mrs. Gloria Ham, Opp, Mrs. Ida Cook, Elba Route 5, two brothers, S. A. Bowers of Glenwood, Jim Bowers of near Curtis; a number of grand children and a host of relatives and friends.

The remains were laid to rest in Bower cemetery. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Jim Richardson. Written by a friend, Ethel Owens.

CARD OF THANKS
We want to thank the people of this community for every kind word and every word of comfort shown us during our bereaved hours over the loss of our loving companion and father.

MRS. JENNETTE BOWERS
AND CHILDREN.

If incomes increase and prices remain about the same, farm families may be able to spend more and also to save more in 1939 than they did in 1938.

"It's Not A Home Until It's Planted"

Complete stock of ornamentals, evergreens, nut and fruit trees at very reasonable prices. Come select your plants and save the cost of trip in price. We warrant complete satisfaction.

Thank you.
LANIER'S
FLORAL, ALABAMA

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Bonneau and Mrs. Belle Donaghy have moved to their home (the old Bowen place) on the Troy highway. Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Bentley will occupy the residence vacated by the Bonnaus.

OBITUARY—WILLIS

Johnnie William Willis (better known as John) was born April 19, 1885, and died December 18, 1938. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Willis. He was married to Edna Dean Stanton December 6, 1913, and to this union were born eight children, five girls and three boys, all now living, namely: Henry Otis, Martha Edna, Laura Alice, Jordan, Hiram, Ruth, Mrs. Bonnie Fay Goodson and Mrs. Mattie Belle Graywood. He also leaves one step-daughter, Mrs. Willie Pearl Hadden.

He had a stroke of paralysis May 27, 1937, and had been in failing health ever since. He was taken worse November 25th and said all the time he would never get up. He called his wife to his bed Thursday morning before he died and told her he was going to die. And said he was ready to go and wanted to go. On Sunday morning he called for his daughter, Mattie Belle, and tried to tell her something but she could not understand him and then he called for his step-daughter, Willie Pearl. She was not at home but when she came she stayed by his bed until the last.

The death angel claimed him for his own on Sunday evening at one o'clock, and he passed away as easy as anyone could. We want to say he was a devoted husband and father and everything was done for him that could be done for him by wife and children, relatives and friends, and the family physician, Dr. Hayes.

But God saw fit to call him home where there will be no more pain, grief, sorrow nor death, and God will wipe all tears from our eyes. What a great consolation it is to know that we can so live here in this present world that we can meet him in that beautiful land on high where there will be no more and good-byes.

He was laid to rest Monday, December 19, 1938, at Zion Chapel cemetery (his request). Funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Timmerman of Elba. A host of friends and relatives followed him to his last resting place.

He was a member of Henry Willis of Elba, one half-brother and four half-sisters, Collie Willis, Mrs. Besie Weeks and Mrs. Fannie Creech of Kinston, Mrs. Alma Hall of Bradshaw, Mrs. Ella Mae Jones of Tennesse.

He is sweetly sleeping, awaiting that great judgment morning when all the dead shall rise to meet our dear Saviour in the sky.—Written by his family.

MRS. EDNA WILLIS
AND CHILDREN.

CARD OF THANKS
We want to take this method of thanking the good people of Elba, Coffee County for their kindness and assistance shown us during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father, John Willis. Especially do we thank Zion Chapel community for the food they gave us at this hour of need and we want to thank Dr. Hayes, who rendered such valuable service. May God's richest blessings fall on each and every one of us.

MRS. EDNA WILLIS
AND CHILDREN.

CURTIS JUNIOR CLUB MEETS
The Curtis Junior 4-H Club met on Wednesday, December 21st. A new president, Marvin Jones, was elected. The secretary called the roll.

The demonstration agent gave a talk on hogs. The program was ended by playing a number of interesting games.

F. N. Gaudney, Reporter.

Miss Mary Ruth Fleming has returned to Birmingham to resume her studies after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fleming, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Banks, Mrs. Mary Williams and little daughter, Sandra, of Opp, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Smith and daughter, Forest, of Elba, returned to Elba during the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Banks and family.

Mrs. Martha Edmondson of Fairburn, Ga., is a guest in the home of her son, S. S. Edmondson, and family in West Elba.

Miss Jean Windham of Spring Hill spent the past several days in Elba, guest of Miss Lela Kendrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Clark and daughters, Maggie Dean and Joan, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cain and children, Lee Clark, James, Ralph, Shirl and Ida Pray, of Elba, Mr. and Mrs. Tullie Clark of Opp spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Harrison and family in Brooklyn community.

Miss Debora Blocker has been the guest of her brother, Mr. B. F. Blocker, and Mrs. Blocker, in Andalusia for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gantt have returned from a recent visit with relatives in Red Level.

Miss Pattie Kroell of Andalusia was a visitor to Elba Saturday.

Renew your Subscription TODAY!

Oh, Oh! 'S Wrong Way!
COAX In Customers With
ADVERTISING
Backed by Good Service!

To Our Customers
And Friends:

We take pleasure in publishing below a statement of the condition of this Bank as of December 31, 1938, and will appreciate your careful consideration of same.

The year 1938 has not been a very profitable one for the farmer or the business man, still our country is not involved in war, and for this we can be truly thankful.

All indications point to the year 1939 being a better business year, however, the cause of this rise in business will be largely on account of the present Government Lending and Spending Program. We cannot agree with this method of bringing about permanent recovery, and our advice to our customers and friends is to keep their business in shape for the period of depression that will follow.

The aim and purpose of this Bank in the future will be to provide for our customers the best there is in Banking service. We offer you a complete Banking service, commercial, savings and Trust service.

We appreciate the business you have given us in the past, and solicit a continuation of your patronage.

Condensed statement of condition of

The First National Bank of Opp
OPP, ALABAMA

As of December 31, 1938

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (Including \$974.52 Overdrafts).....	451,996.75
State of Alabama, and other Bonds and Warrants.....	228,548.80
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	5,100.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	12,830.10
Real Estate owned other than Banking premises.....	18,508.76
CASH:	
C. C. C. Cotton Loans.....	\$ 96,669.44
Cash in vault and due from other Banks.....	405,604.03
Total Cash.....	502,273.47
TOTAL.....	\$1,219,257.88

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (Common).....	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus.....	70,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net.....	6,384.15
DEPOSITS.....	1,042,873.73
TOTAL.....	\$1,219,257.88

The First National Bank of Opp
OPP, ALABAMA

CHARLES W. MIZELL, President

R. B. McDAVID
Vice-President
C. C. PIERCE
Vice-President



W. B. BENTON
Cashier
R. C. WOODHAM
Assistant Cashier

THIS MONTH
IN RURAL ALABAMA

Section
THE ELBA CLIPPER
ELBA, ALA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939

VETERINARY RESEARCH LABORATORY BEGINS WORK



Some of the buildings of the new \$100,000 Regional Laboratory for Animal Diseases at Auburn are pictured above with a photograph of Dr. B. T. Simms, director, who was formerly head of the veterinary department at Oregon State College before coming to Auburn. In the main building, shown at bottom, are offices, laboratories, a library, and a large conference room. Isolation pens for small animals are shown at left above in which rabbits and Guinea pigs will be placed for experimental purposes. At right above are three brick buildings used to house small animals, conduct autopsies, and for cold storage of carcasses.

Vet Laboratory Studies CATTLE

New Orleans Named Site
NEW FARM RESEARCH LAB

With announcement of Secretary Henry A. Wallace that the Southern regional farm research laboratory will be located in New Orleans, La., attention has turned to proposed work of the gigantic project.

Authorized by the last Congress to search for new and wider industrial outlets and markets for agricultural commodities, the New Orleans laboratory will concern itself with seeking new uses for cotton, peanuts and sweet potatoes at the outset. Included in the region to be served by the laboratory are the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

A Department of Agriculture committee is already engaged in working out a program for the new laboratory. This program is based largely on the results of a survey of research underway in the Southern area, and upon suggestions from a large number of scientific and industrial leaders in the section.

Basic research on constituents common to farm commodities such as starch, cellulose, protein and oil will be carried on, as well as studies looking toward the possibilities of utilizing the commodities themselves. A recently announced Civil Service examination was designed to bring in 25 or more outstanding chemists to be (Continued on page 4)

Center of Economic Stage

HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFFS AND UNFAVORABLE FREIGHT RATES

By A. W. JONES

For the last hundred years we have been featuring on the economic stage of this nation some fancy fan and bubble dancing with our high protective tariff system and our discriminatory freight rates. This has fooled a number of people as to what they have actually been seeing. Others, particularly farmers, have known all the while that they were not getting their money's worth from the show.

Our foreign customers have been impressed only to the extent that when they could not pay our "tariff taxes," they have taken on our idea and developed bigger and better circles of the same kind. As a result, we find today our great capacity for producing a genuine, uplifting and profitable world economic show business pretty much eclipsed by our over-emphasis on these shadowy side attractions.

Consider for a moment the post-Manch conditions of world affairs (which even our nations are in debt to us in one way or another, and a great opportunity for international trade co-operation is pretty effectively blocked).

On the home front large segments of our population, such as Southern cotton producers, have been forced all these years by discriminatory freight rates, tariff, or other subterfuge, to exploit our marvelous soil, mineral, timber, and other resources. This plunder has provided export profits to feed the tariff-protected industrial machine. Discriminatory freight rates, high tariff and other subterfuge, have factors have combined to prevent the normal manufacturing development—this would have otherwise taken place.

Today we are not only unable to hold our place in exporting our \$8.65 per hundred pounds.

DECATUR CLUB BOY WINS PIG PRIZE

Paul Hutto, 10-year-old 4-H'er of Decatur, put the best hog in the recent market hog show and sale held in his home town. Paul's hog won the first individual prize of six dollars, and also the sweepstakes award of six dollars. Profit on his pig, after deducting expenses amounted to \$16.25.

Twenty-seven hogs were shown at the event. Only 17 of these were sold. All hogs sold brought \$8.65 per hundred pounds.

Today we are not only unable to hold our place in exporting our \$8.65 per hundred pounds.

FARM WOODS GO WITH WISE LAND USE

Many farmers in Alabama are finding that they have areas of land on their farms that are too steep or too badly eroded to be suitable for crops or pasture. They are learning that these areas should be retired from cultivation. It is an encouraging sign that these farmers are beginning to recognize fully the value of wood-land in a system of making each farm acre produce a pay crop, say S. R. Doughty, extension soil con-

maker poor woods and poor pas-ture. Properly managed woodlands are also a source of farm income. Even on farms where all of the soil is suitable for other purposes, space may be profitably set aside for a farm woods. Usually, say Doughty and Page, a farmer can produce his own fuel, posts, poles and building under more cheaply than he can buy them. Foresters estimate that 15 to 20 acres of



In all types of soil conservation plans, pine trees are gaining in importance and popularity. For instance, at top above is shown a badly eroded hillside practically without vegetation. Pine trees were planted on the area three years ago. At bottom may be seen a fine stand of trees on the field, where soil erosion has long since been halted.

servationalist, and Rufus H. Page, extension forester. That wood-land can be of value in this respect is attested by the fact that Denmark, the small nation which boasts of the world's most highly developed agricultural society, has always made a place for forests in spite of the fact that demand for land in that country is many times that of the United States.

Farmers faced with conditions brought by steep, badly eroded land will find that trees will bring the land back into productive use, say the extension experts. The soil-building power of trees on slopes is well known; maintaining a forest cover on a slope is a sure and cheap method of protecting soil from erosion. On steep slopes the soil needs protection which can be afforded only by a healthy growth of trees.

A good woods produces an ideal cover for erosion control, but anything that damages trees, whether it be fire or grazing, decreases its ability to prevent erosion. Land that is used for woods pasture

woods are required to meet the needs for wood products on the average farm.

Alabama as a whole has advantage for growing crops of timber hardly equaled elsewhere in the country, according to the extension specialists. Slash, loblolly and longleaf pines are rather rapidly growing trees and are the best adapted for planting on steep, eroded slopes.

The Federal government realizes that farm forestry is an important part of agriculture that has been too long neglected. Under the Triple A program provisions have been made to help farmers who are interested in retiring eroded slopes to woodland.

See your county agent for information on how to obtain trees, when and how to plant them, and benefits to be derived.

The amount of nitrogen added when a legume is turned under depends on the kind of legume, the condition of the stand, and the stage of growth.

Cut Heating Cost with EFFICIENT USE OF FUELS

Whether fuel costs are measured in terms of money or labor it is wise to burn it efficiently, more cheaply. To help Alabama farm families to get the most heat possible at the lowest cost H. W. Dearing, Jr., assistant extension agricultural engineer, this week sat down and listed a number of helpful suggestions concerning house heating.

The love for an open fire is as old as mankind, yet an open fire place is almost as inefficient as the first fire by which the first man warmed himself, wrote Mr. Dearing. While admitting that this statement poses a real problem in the fact of the fact that the fireplace is the chief source of heat in Alabama farm homes, Dearing suggested a workable solution.

"There is a means of increasing the efficiency of an ordinary fireplace," he wrote. "A double walled shell made of boiler plate of steel three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness replaces the fire brick. This air space between the double walls is open at the top and bottom. The top openings are at the side of or in the mantle. The bottom openings are in the baseboard or brick work adjacent to the fireplace. The air in the space between the double walls becomes heated and rises. The warm air is replaced by cold air drawn in at the bottom openings at the floor."

"A circulator fireplace can be easily built into a new chimney," according to Mr. Dearing. "An existing large fireplace and mantle can be partially removed; the steel circulator fireplace installed and

the brick or stonework rebuilt around it. The manufactured ones cost about \$50. When installed in a new chimney, less skill in construction is required to prevent the fireplace from smoking," he continued. Dearing warned that whenever children play around an open fireplace, a screen should be installed. "Stoves burn fuel much more efficiently than fireplaces," the agricultural engineer advised. "Stoves with steel jackets cause a circulation of air as described for circulator fireplaces. This further increases their efficiency and at the same time provides the same protection for children as the fire-screen does. An old stove can be improved by adding a steel jacket, thus converting it into a circulator."

"By placing a circulator heater in a hall it can be made to heat several rooms. Many existing homes have such halls. Hall doors having transoms and circulation in this type of heating system. In planning a new home it would be wise to include such a hall. The Alabama Extension Service has several house plans which show how this heater hall may be located to advantage."

Dearing suggested that this type of hall lends itself to use in conjunction with a pipeless furnace if the home owner plans to grow from a basementless house to one with a basement and furnace.

If a more elaborate central heating system is desired, Dearing will supply the Extension Service bulletin on "Heating the Farm Home."

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

Many of our unprofitable farming areas might well be made into wildlife preserves.

Most of the fur farms in the United States are less than 10 years old.

Wood is still the source of heat in millions of farm homes, despite competition from other fuels.

Each year fuel worth about \$150,000,000 comes from our woodlands.

In addition to corn and sorghum, soybeans, oats and vetch, and combinations of cereals and legumes may be used for silage.

In filling a silo, care should be taken to pack it well.

Pullorum disease, or bacillary white diarrhea, kills more young chicks than any other disease.

Destroy plant refuse of the farm to aid in the control of insects and plant diseases.

Seventy-five per cent of Alabama's population is agricultural whereas only 25 per cent of the United States population is agricultural.

A good yard light provides safety and convenience for a farm home.

This is a good time of the year to repair houses, overhaul brooding equipment, and order missing or broken parts. Don't wait until the chicks arrive.

Chicks started in December for broilers are sometimes profitable but January hatched chicks usually bring better prices.

The feeding of charcoal to chicks and hens will do no harm, but experiments have shown that it does no good.

A good way to use creek, branch, and bottom land now occupied by bushes and scrub trees is to clear them up, apply basic slag, and seed to pasture plants, such as lespedeza, dallis grass, and white clover.

Now is a good time to clear off creek and branch lots and put them to fruitful use by establishing pastures on them. Many farmers have a few acres of such land which is yielding no returns but which by a little attention could

PLANT KUDZU

Say Tallapoosa Farmers, After Realizing Benefits of Crop

Here's a real success story. It's a story about what a group of farmers near Dadeville did with their poor, badly eroded cropland.

They took it out of cultivation and planted kudzu. The vine checked soil washing. Today these farmers have the prospect of harvesting a crop of kudzu hay that will make about \$100,000 worth of increased forage each year.

Over the past four years this group of farmers have planted about 4,000 acres of kudzu. During the 1938 season, 400 acres of the earlier plantings were harvested. They yielded an average of 1 and a half tons of excellent quality hay per acre, or approximately 500 tons. Within the next two years the entire 4,000 acres will come into production.

Average yield, so say these farmers, can easily be increased to about two tons per acre. That will mean a total production of some 8,000 tons. At current prices, the annual value of the crop will be around \$100,000. Most of this hay will be marketed on the hoof. However, local feed mills have discovered the value of kudzu as an ingredient in dairy feeds; so there'll probably be a ready market for any surplus.

Alabama farmers planted more than 15,000,000 pounds of winter legumes in 1937.

Alabama farmers led the South in terracing in 1937 as a part of the AAA program. Twenty-eight thousand acres of improved pasture land was established.

Up until a few years ago kudzu was generally known as "porch vine" in Alabama. A few farmers had used it for hay and still a few others had used it to plant in gullies, but, as a rule, they were wary of letting it get started in their fields.

It grew fast and farmers were afraid they couldn't get rid of it, once kudzu got started. However, recent experience has shown that kudzu can be controlled easily by plowing or overgrazing.

As a result of work done by the Alabama Experiment Station, Alabama Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service, many a red, galled spot and slope on farms in this state have been transformed into masses of green, thick growing vegetation which will control erosion and provide excellent feed for livestock. Kudzu makes excellent hay or it may be used for temporary grazing. Many steep, badly eroded hillside plantations to kudzu three years ago produced two tons of hay per acre this season.

Kudzu may be established any time after a killing frost until growth begins in the spring. The four requirements that must be observed if kudzu is to make good growth on eroded soil are proper land preparation, fertilization, natural depressions where water is concentrated. While doing these jobs well, it is producing good

yield of forage which may be used as hay or for temporary grazing. What farmer does not need more good legume hay or some fine temporary grazing? For further information on this wonderful crop, contact the county agent for Extension Service Circular No. 100, "Kudzu," by J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist.

Night blindness, frequently used as an excuse in after-dark traffic accidents, is the result of multiple factors, according to delegates to a meeting of the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council.

Based on detailed reports from many states, the sub-committee studying the causes of night accidents attributed night blindness to vitamin A deficiency, increasing age, fatigue, partial intoxication and certain forms of physical infirmities. Elimination of billboards and outdoor advertising along highways was advocated at the meeting. Outdoor advertising is unsightly and a traffic hazard, declared P. H. Elwood, professor of landscape architecture at Iowa University.

A good terrace outlet for water is valuable in controlling erosion.

Thousands of Farmers Find Kudzu Profitable



Kudzu, the former porch vine, has come into its own. The above photos clearly illustrate why this hardy vine has commanded the respect of farmers everywhere. Shown left above is a field in which kudzu was planted in 1935. It was first grazed in 1937 and the yield this year is expected to be two tons per acre. At upper right is shown a badly eroded field with a gully through which hundreds of dollars worth of valuable top soil has been passing. But in the picture is shown a patch of rapidly spreading kudzu—soon the plant will cover the gully and hold back the rich soil. That kudzu has other uses besides that of checking erosion may be seen from the picture at lower left. Livestock find kudzu provides them good grazing. Kudzu hay has also come into its own. The scene pictured at lower right shows harvesting operations underway in a big field of the famous vine.

'Porch Vine' Checks Erosion

But That's Not All—Kudzu Provides Fine Grazing and as Hay Crop It's Pretty Hard to Beat

Up until a few years ago kudzu was generally known as "porch vine" in Alabama. A few farmers had used it for hay and still a few others had used it to plant in gullies, but, as a rule, they were wary of letting it get started in their fields.

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S. R. Doughty, extension soil conservation specialist, and J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, say that farmers have found the best way to prepare the land is to break it several weeks in advance of planting. They lay off rows 10 to 12 feet apart with a middle buster or pair of wings that will make deep furrows.

Then they apply a liberal quantity of stable manure, if available, and 400 pounds of basic slag per acre in the furrows. Next, they bed on the drills, running four furrows with a light turn plow to form a low flat bed. The kudzu crowns are planted on these beds six to 10 feet apart. A row crop is planted between kudzu rows the first year. Cultivation of the row crop provides first year cultivation for the kudzu, which is very essential.

Farmers over the state have found that kudzu may be depended upon to fill so many needs—it undoubtedly has a place in the cropping program on most all farms. It will control erosion and build up the soil on steep, badly eroded slopes, control gullies and provide protected outlets for emptying terrace water and provide hay meadows in draws and natural depressions where water is concentrated. While doing these jobs well, it is producing good

yield of forage which may be used as hay or for temporary grazing. What farmer does not need more good legume hay or some fine temporary grazing? For further information on this wonderful crop, contact the county agent for Extension Service Circular No. 100, "Kudzu," by J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist.

Night blindness, frequently used as an excuse in after-dark traffic accidents, is the result of multiple factors, according to delegates to a meeting of the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council.

Based on detailed reports from many states, the sub-committee studying the causes of night accidents attributed night blindness to vitamin A deficiency, increasing age, fatigue, partial intoxication and certain forms of physical infirmities. Elimination of billboards and outdoor advertising along highways was advocated at the meeting. Outdoor advertising is unsightly and a traffic hazard, declared P. H. Elwood, professor of landscape architecture at Iowa University.

A good terrace outlet for water is valuable in controlling erosion.

State Farmers Relate

OUTSTANDING RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM USING CROP

With payments for planting kudzu set to be increased from \$1.50 to \$6 per acre under the 1939 Farm Program, Alabama farmers by the thousands are expected to turn to the once famous "porch vine" as never before.

To provide more hay for farm needs, to give a perennial legume hay and temporary grazing crop to supplement permanent pasture, to check soil erosion, kudzu will be used.

A number of outstanding Alabama farmers have already obtained outstanding results from use of the crop.

Seth P. Storrs, Elmore County, has gone into kudzu production on a large scale. He has 700 acres for producing hay, which he grinds and converts into feed for his stock. Very few, if any, farmers will be interested in planting as many acres to kudzu as has Mr. Storrs, but his experience the past four years should be beneficial to farmers growing only a few acres.

Mr. Storrs has found it best to cut kudzu early and has had excellent results from kudzu set in January and February. The plants lay on small areas. The weeder are set three feet apart in 20-foot

rows and five rows of cotton are planted between the rows the first year. Cultivating the cotton gives the kudzu the needed cultivation. Weeds, kudzu vines, and other growth are mowed the second winter and removed from the land. A good cutting of hay may be expected the third year when hand-dred this way.

Both the tractor-drawn and mule-drawn mowers are used by Master Farmer Storrs in cutting kudzu hay. He has found that the small, inexpensive attachment developed by the Alabama Experiment Station is ideal for attaching to the end of the mower blade when cutting kudzu. And he has learned that the regular peanut weeder is ideal for raking kudzu hay on small areas. The weeder

(Continued on page 6)

BUTLER FARMER LIKES KUDZU

Says Chief Advantage of Vine Is It Can Be Harvested Any Time

Three years ago, F. C. Foster, farmer near Greenville, had a severely eroded field on which he was making less than 7 bushels of corn per acre. The field had a 10 per cent slope and from half to three-fourths of the topsoil was gone. There was an average of one gully every 100 feet across the field.

Under an erosion-control agreement with the Soil Conservation Service, the field was planted three years ago to kudzu. It was fertilized with phosphate and cultivated the first year after planting. During the fall this year Foster

cut 1½ tons of kudzu hay per acre from the field. Although the land was still rough in spots, he did not have any trouble in using an ordinary mower and hay rake to harvest the crop. Sufficient litter was left on the land to protect it against erosion during winter rains.

Foster says one of the chief advantages of kudzu as a hay is that it can be harvested any time during the growing season. This leaves him free to cultivate his other crops without stopping at a certain time to harvest a hay crop.



F. C. Foster is shown here pointing to luxuriant growth of kudzu in a field which was formerly severely washed by running water. Now erosion has been checked and Mr. Foster has, in addition, a fine kudzu hay crop.

TORN PAGE

CHEROKEE FFA CHAPTER DOING FINE WORK



Cherokee Chapter of Future Farmers of America, 60 members of which are pictured above, is one of the largest of the 173 FFA organizations in Alabama. Including over 40 out-of-school youths, total membership of the chapter is 101 farm boys who have gone about the job of improving farm practices under the guidance of Prof. F. A. Pittman, teacher of vocational agriculture and chapter adviser. That the group is industrious is attested by the fact that a recent educational tour to Washington, D. C., for the entire group was financed by the efforts of the boys themselves. They bought a purchased Hampshire brood sow and boar, rented four acres of land to produce feed for the pig project, and raised sufficient cash to pay expenses of the tour.

With One Year of Experience, Tenant Farmer Has Profitable Poultry Flock

Mr. J. H. Hickman, Kennedy, Alabama, Route 3, young northeast Pickens County tenant farmer, with only one year of experience, is rapidly developing a splendid poultry flock and hatchery, reports E. M. Tushnet, Assistant County Agent.

His present small flock of 55 White Leghorns is most profitable. The entire flock averaged a 200-egg production last year. He expects to increase to a 250-hen flock this year after culling heavily.

"I am buying enough 300-egg individually pedigreed males for my flock," said Mr. Hickman. He expects to hatch 1000 chicks per week through next season, and is trying to equip his hatchery at home.

Mr. Hickman is proudest of his \$147.35 profit in ten weeks from his last April sale of 457 fryers. Setting 650 of his own eggs at home he hatched 200 pure Barred Rocks and 276 Leghorn-Barred Rock crosses on February 5, a 73 per cent hatch.

One hundred sold at nine weeks and 357 sold at ten weeks, weighing a total of 947 pounds, brought a gross price of \$236.75. The total feed, egg and hatching cost amounted to \$89.40. Some individual fryers weighed three pounds.

Operating a 20-acre cotton and corn farm on halves, Mr. Hickman "never gave poultry a thought until a little over a year ago," when he was encouraged by his wife.

A strong believer in growing plenty of feed Mr. Hickman says, "there is where your poultry profits must come from along with high producing hens."

Mr. Hickman is a cooperative Poultry Record Keeping Demonstrator and his hatchery is participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Many bigger and better achievements may be expected from this wide awake young poultryman.

EDUCATIONAL TRIP IS ENJOYED BY 4-H'ERS

Recently 34 4-H club members and parents of Wofford community, Fayette County, enjoyed an educational trip to Nashville, Tenn. The trip was conducted by Mr. Joel Shelton, Wofford school principal, and L. H. Little, assistant county agent in charge of 4-H work.

"While in Nashville we visited several points of interest and attended the grand old opera on Sunday," writes Mr. Little. "En route back to Vernon we went through the power plant at Muscle Shoals. All clubsters seemed to enjoy the trip. We saw many nice farms in Tennessee and traveled through the phosphate mining section of the state."

PREPARE HOTBED

Now is the time to get the hotbed ready for sowing seeds in January. This will allow them to heat two or three weeks before planting time arrives. The standard hotbed is six by three feet, providing enough space for starting plants for average home gardens.

NEW FARM RESEARCH LAB

(Continued from page 1)

come project leaders, specialists in their fields, who will be able to attack the various problems speedily.

Not only will the laboratory attempt to find new scientific, chemical and technical uses for major farm products of the Southern states; in addition, work will be conducted leading to new, extended markets and outlets for agricultural commodities and products and byproducts. First research will pertain to commodities and products in which there are regular or seasonal surpluses.

The Triple A Act of 1938 authorized the expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000 this fiscal year to establish the Southern laboratory, with like amounts being made available for three other regional laboratories in the nation.

Even though the New Orleans project will serve the South, work of this and other regional laboratories will not stop at a regional boundary. The carefully coordinated program that is being drawn up will make the activities of each laboratory nation-wide in their effect upon uses of the commodities investigated.

For Three Main Reasons

MACON FARMERS LIKE KUDZU

CURB MARKET

Receipts in Alabama Since 1923 Are Over \$4,000,000

Thirty-one curb markets conducting business since 1923 have assisted farmers and farm women to dispose of \$4,029,645.39 worth of products of the farm and home.

In making public the market report, Helen Johnston, state home demonstration agent, announced that interest in these market places, which in most instances are sponsored by the home demonstration women, is extremely high and that an increase in the number and the business of the markets is virtually assured for the new year.

The report shows that the amount of business varied from \$150.00 to \$1,232,402.25. Gadsden came first in the amount of business, followed closely by Montgomery. Alabama City had the lowest amount of business transacted during the period.

The report follows:

Market	Grand Total
Nov. 1, 1938	
Alabama City	150.00
Andalusia	259.34
Anniston	131,670.00
Athens	26,787.51
Attalla	175.00
Auburn	26,791.07
Bessemer	6,000.00
Clayton	1,826.47
Decatur	87,480.55
Dothan	129,933.13
Ensley	23,577.00
Eufaula	10,916.73
Fairhope	432.00
Florence	64,925.18
Gadsden	1,232,402.25
Greensboro	784.73
Huntsville	4,925.31
Jasper	9,219.09
Mobile	248,038.81
Mobile II	18,030.35
Montgomery	1,019,720.82
Opelika	54,483.55
Roanoke	2,385.46
Selma	112,974.92
Sheffield	8,297.02
Talladega	18,764.25
Troy	48,300.80
Tusculum	9,076.40
Tuscaloosa	728,771.00
Tuskegee	28,568.86
Union Springs	1,949.20
Total	\$4,029,645.39

ORGANIZATION IS NEEDED

"We need more organization among farmers in the future. By organization I do not mean organization which the administration of the farm program requires. I mean the organization of farmers into groups responsible only to themselves. They should be equal in force to support and criticize government. If the government is acting in the best interest of farmers it deserves and will get their help," said I. W. Duggan, Director, Southern Region, AAA, in a recent address.

By J. C. LOWERY
Extension Agronomist

Farmers of Macon County have long desired to find plants which would control erosion, produce hay and afford temporary grazing to supplement their pastures during periods of drought. Now, through the leadership of M. P. Whalley, County Agent, and H. C. Arant, Assistant County Agent, they are introducing one plant which meets all these requirements. It is kudzu, a perennial legume.

Plans have already been made for establishing more than 400 acres of this plant in Macon County in 1939, and Mr. Whalley believes that this represents only a beginning in the use of this plant during the new year. A goal of two acres of kudzu per farm has been set. Day in and day out these two extension workers are telling the story of kudzu, the plant which offers more promise than any other to the farmers of Macon County.

Thousands of acres of land which are now yielding no returns will be established in kudzu, and after a few years, in addition to controlling erosion, will afford considerable temporary grazing for beef cattle and other forms of livestock, and also hay.

One of the most aggressive forces behind the kudzu movement in Macon County is the Young Farmers' Club, which meets monthly to discuss agricultural problems and to plan means of solving them. This group devoted a recent meeting to a discussion of kudzu. Practically every member of the club will establish kudzu on his farm.

An outstanding feature of this special program was a talk made by Mr. W. A. Clements, a Macon County farmer, in which he explained his experience with kudzu. Mr. Clements stated that he began with kudzu fifteen years ago, but because of lack of information he made three failures.

However, four years ago he made another planting of kudzu according to instructions of his county agent, Mr. Whalley. He established it on some steep land near his house which was too poor and gullied for cultivation. He has cultivated his kudzu and cared for it according to the best practices. He stated that this season he had saved two and one-half tons of hay per acre. Thus, unproductive land was changed to productive land on his farm by the use of kudzu. Mr. Clements strongly advised his hearers to set the old hillsides, gullies, banks and other unproductive areas to kudzu and to look after it carefully for three or four years as a means of putting them to use.

It is kudzu time in Macon County and the enthusiasm of the county agent, Mr. M. P. Whalley, and his assistant, Mr. H. C. Arant, and the Young Farmers' Club assures that within a few years kudzu will cover thousands of acres of Macon County land.

Center of Economic Stage

HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFFS AND UNFAVORABLE FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from page 1)

resources but the accumulation of these raw materials very effectively prevents our taking similar products from other countries in exchange for the products of industry that have profited so long from the unequal balance.

All along we have felt sapinely safe in the assurance that we could, if worst came, protect ourselves in the aloofness of the Western hemisphere from outside encroachment, and provide a citadel of retreat for ourselves and maybe for other worthy oppressed peoples of the earth. What do we find today?

Deficient dictator countries such as Germany, Italy and Japan have a perfect bargaining set-up in that they have a huge demand for the kind of raw materials our Western neighbors have for disposal. At the same time they have the industrial products and the trade policies that provide the ideal basis for exchange that is profitable and satisfactory to both. Our security is threatened as never before and from an economic direction that we had never contemplated.

Think what it would mean to us now if we had conserved our resources, developed the South industrially, followed moderate tariff and trade policies, and could today trade finished manufactured goods to the South and Central America for oil, cotton, meats, wheat, corn—those very surpluses of our own which now in their temporary abundance provide us such huge and vexing question marks.

As it is, we will appear pretty silly if we attempt to follow our old ideas of shutting ourselves off from the world and sealing ourselves up along with the rest of our Western hemisphere neighbors to stave in our own inconsistencies. But what is the answer? We do not want to see the last strong bulwarks of democracy fall in times of stress as the other great ones did at Munich.

These complexities provide us with one of the greatest challenges that has ever confronted us at home or abroad.

As nations go we are still young, probably in our adolescence, and of a great deal of readjustment with a minimum of permanent dislocation. Can we, or rather, are we willing to correct some of our youthful economic irregularities in order to develop into the sound, mature, and constructive world leadership of which we are capable and that is so sorely needed now?

If we are willing to meet this challenge it will mean a reversal of many of the trade policies that have been held necessary and fundamental by those who have ignored for many years the United States. It will mean that the long and brilliant fight, mainly by Southern statesmen, for radical tariff reform will be heeded. It will mean that our internal policies that have for so long kept the

South at an economic disadvantage—confined to the status of material producers and exporters—must be revised. An outlet for much of our Southern population into suitable manufacturing industries must be provided; on the part of American capital genuine interest must be shown in the proper development of this region; result of this industrialization and upbuilding of the South would be to provide a market for imports of a great many materials that we have been exporting in large quantities.

It has been pretty generally true of the past that the great and leading nations have imported large amounts of various raw materials in exchange for finished and manufactured goods. The necessity for this policy for would-be leaders of the present world seems more pronounced than ever.

If we will begin thinking today in terms of being "the genuine candle set on a candlestick that gives light unto all" rather than in terms of seeking the deceptive spotlight of special privilege, we can yet lead the world back from the dark and fathomless abyss over which we now seem to be plunging. That is the world challenge of this century to America. Are we prepared to attain our rightful and logical destiny?

RUSSELL GIRLS WIN HOG SHOW PRIZES

Louise Clatt, of Cotton, Russell County, won \$41.50 in prizes at the annual Fat Hog Show and Sale held in Columbus, Ga., recently. Vesta Gleason, of the Seale club in the same county, also won four dollars in awards.

These two girls entered the show along with several other club girls from Russell County.

Vesta has started a beef-calf feeder project for her fall club work.

AGRICULTURE STUDENT APPRECIATES PROBLEMS

"With the knowledge I have obtained from studying agriculture," states Carl Cooper, FFA member of Chilton County, "I see that the farmers of today and tomorrow cannot follow the old two crop farming practices of raising cotton and corn. We will have to balance our own farming program by raising a variety of crops and livestock."

"I know that the things I have learned in studying agriculture will be the basis of my work in carrying out a more scientific farming program," said young Cooper, who is studying vocational agriculture.

"I hope someday that I will own my own farm and I can promise you now that scientific and balanced farming will be carried on."

GO-TO-COLLEGE PLAN HELPS ARLEY FETTERS



Shown above is Arley M. Feters with his hens which are earning his way through college at Auburn. Young Feters became interested in the "Go-to-College Poultry Plan" sometime ago, so when he graduated from high school at Kennedy he brought 100 hens with him to Auburn. They are yielding a return of \$30 per month, enough for the former 4-H and FFA member to attend Auburn.

Earns Way Thru A.P.I. with POULTRY

LABORATORY SEEKS TO INCREASE YIELD OF SWEET POTATOES

FRUIT JUICE

Industry Grows; Provides Market for Many Fruits and Vegetables

The rapid growth of the fruit juice industries in the past nine years, from a production of little more than 1,000,000 cases in 1929 to about 24,000,000 cases during the last year, is the subject of a special article in an issue of the Agricultural Situation, monthly publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"America drinks its fruit," says Gordon Ockey of the Federal Bureau, reporting that "during the fiscal year 1937-38 the American people probably drank 80,000,000 gallons of canned fruit juices, not including sizable quantities of sweet apple cider, more than 50,000,000 gallons of canned tomato juice and about 60,000,000 gallons of wine made from grapes produced in this country."

Ockey says that prior to 1929 grape juice and sweet apple cider were the only unferrimented fruit juices consumed in significant quantities. Little tomato juice was then consumed, and commercial production of grapefruit juice, pineapple juice, orange juice, lemon juice and various fruit nectars was yet to be developed. In contrast, almost 24,000,000 cases of fruit juices were packed last year, and more than 16,000,000 cases of tomato juice.

R. E. Wright, superintendent of the Sweet Potato Laboratory, Gilmer, Texas, in an article in the Dallas News (November 21) says in part:

"It is the purpose of the laboratory to secure information that will be helpful in increasing the yield per acre of high quality sweet potatoes and aid in removing the lower grades from the commercial markets. . . Although the Puerto Rico is recognized as the leading commercial variety at the present time, some attention is being given leading varieties of other areas with which our crop ultimately has to compete. The Triumph, primarily a starch variety, produced the highest total yield of 248 bushels. The Louisiana Unit 1 was second with 232 bushels while the common strain of Puerto Rico was eighth, producing only 162 bushels. . . Co-operative work is being carried on with the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of studying the adaptability of the older named and foreign varieties as well as various seedlings, to the East Texas area. Eighty lots of this material have been increased this season and will be tested in replicated plots during the 1939 season. Arrangements are being made to add approximately another hundred lots to our collection next season. . ."

Approximately 90 per cent of all furniture sold today is veneered.

Arley Feters' Chickens Net Him Profit of \$30.00 Per Month

Arley M. Feters, former student in vocational agriculture and FFA and 4-H Club member of Kennedy, is financing his education at Auburn with a flock of 100 hens which he brought with him to college last fall.

Three years ago Feters became interested in poultry when he heard John E. Ivey, of the Alabama Extension Service, explain his "Go-to-College Poultry Plan". However, since he did not have anyone at Kennedy to tend his flock when he came to Auburn this fall he decided to bring the hens with him and market the eggs locally. Mr. Ivey had convinced him that a profitable poultry flock would finance his college education.

In 1937-38, in order to learn more about poultry, he enrolled in the Future Farmers of America Chapter at Kennedy High School and conducted a supervised poultry project at home. This fall he had 100 young hens ready to bring to Auburn and left 50 older hens at home. He will raise enough baby chicks to enlarge his flock next year.

At present his 100 hens are laying an average of 75 eggs a day which bring him a gross income of approximately \$60 per month. Including the labor cost on grain which he grew at home and cost of commercial supplement which he is feeding the hens, his net profit is about \$30 per month.

Feters, who is studying agricultural education in the freshman class at Auburn, says that his hens will make it possible for him to get a college education.

To the Farm Move STEEL HOUSES

Steel recently went out on the farm as the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company started shipping the first of 12 units of prefabricated metal farm buildings to sites selected by the Farm Security Administration in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

Each unit includes five buildings—a dwelling, barn, chicken house, outdoor pantry, and sanitary privy. After months of research, designing and experimental work by engineers of the company and the Farm Security Administration, a satisfactory type of steel farm building construction was perfected.

The dwelling contains five rooms—living room, three bedrooms, and combination kitchen and dining room. Two large closets and a pantry are included and space is available for a bathroom if desired.

Approximately six tons of steel are used in the dwelling. All of the foundation structure, the frame, sides, roof, exterior door, and window trim and fireplace are of steel. Floors and doors are of wood. An insulating wall board is used as interior finish for the walls and ceilings. This also serves as insulation and is utilized in a manner designed to lead to the attractiveness of the interior.

Approximately 12 and one-half tons of steel are required for the unit of five buildings. The out-buildings are constructed entirely of steel.

Complete prefabrication enables swift erection of the buildings by the simple expedient of bolting together the pre-formed panels. It is anticipated that such work may be performed by the farmer, or purchaser, with a few helpers. Even the foundations of the buildings are prefabricated.

Inside partitions of the dwelling are insulated wall board surface supported on steel frames. Steel joints support the wood floor.

A steel fireplace with jacket enclosure and circulating air features provides a central heating system. This unit is economical in operation and furnishes a constant flow of warm air throughout the house.

The barn contains a corn crib, two compartments for animals, a compartment for implement storage and a hay loft. It is 20 feet wide and 32 feet deep.

The poultry house, 10 feet by 12 feet, is designed for 50 fowls. A steel mesh panel in front provides ventilation. Chickens enter through a door which drops from the front of the structure to form a ramp. This can be closed and locked when the fowls are inside. A larger door at the side provides entry for cleaning and other purposes.

The outdoor pantry is eight feet by 12 feet. Three and one-half feet of roof overhangs one side forming a shelter that can be utilized as space for washbasin, workbench or any purpose desired.

An optional plan will provide for a smaller barn, which will include the chicken house, two stalls for livestock, a granary, storage



Steel might revolutionize the building of farm homes and other structures. The T. C. I. Company, of Birmingham, has been experimenting with use of steel in farm buildings some time with the result that now comfortable, moderately priced homes can be built on the farm. In the picture above may be seen workers erecting a building of steel.

HIGH PRODUCING COWS

Are the Best Through Which to Market Feed, Says Dairyman Burns

Polks milk cows to make a living or to supplement their present farm income. In some sections of Alabama the dairy cow has brought the hard working, energetic farm family many conveniences through the sale of her products—milk and butterfat.

It is very apparent, however, says F. W. Burns, extension dairyman, that some dairy farmers have been able to buy more things with the money coming from their cows than others.

A cow producing 300 pounds of butterfat per year will return an income over feed cost of about \$30 with the present price of butterfat. Two such cows would return in a year enough money to buy a \$60 radio.

The average cow in Alabama produces about 140 pounds of butterfat per year and possibly can pay out about \$1 per year over and above her feed cost. To buy the same radio, a farmer must milk 60 average cows.

Low producing cows offer little hope to the man who is anxious to

better his living or working conditions. High producing cows still hold out promise of returns sufficient to satisfy some wants of the farm family.

We have shown that good cows offer but average returns. Poor cows have even greater effect. They may eat up profits made by good cows, according to Burns.

Poor cows make surpluses also. The two 300-pound butterfat cows put on the market 600 pounds of butterfat to get the \$60 necessary to buy the radio. The 60 average cows would have put on the market 8,400 pounds of butterfat to buy the same radio.

Since Alabama farmers must compete with farmers who can produce corn, hay and pasture even more economically than we can, it is very important that we market our feed through high producing dairy cows if we expect to compete with them. To secure this type of cows we must breed to production bred sires instead of the common scrub sires, so generally used at the present time.

FARMERS TURN TO KUDZU

(Continued from page 3)

does not pull up the vines as does the regular hay rake. On large areas he uses the hay loader hitched to the rear of a farm truck.

Mr. Storie cuts kudzu hay one day and stores it in the barn the next. If raked in the field the hay is cut and raked immediately on a triangle type hayrack.

B. H. Lightfoot, Pike County, last year grew a good stand of kudzu on 15 acres by using vine cuttings instead of crowns. During the winter months he went to a kudzu field, cut four- to five-foot pieces from the vines, and then planted them in eight-foot rows. The rows were bedded and the vines planted in furrows made on top of the beds. Vines were covered by using a small steel beam plow. "This is one of the best and cheapest ways I have found for farmers to put out kudzu," says Mr. Lightfoot.

"I have grown some kudzu for soil erosion control and pasture and like it very much," writes G. Henry Caperton, Jackson County. "In using vine cuttings I lost only about 10 per cent. Vines were selected with two joints to the piece for planting so as to leave one joint at the top of the ground. Dirt was packed over the cutting."

W. H. King, Dallas County, has had several years' experience with kudzu and is well pleased with the results. "I have found it excellent for temporary pasture and for soil erosion control," he says. He cultivates his kudzu the first year.

"My experience with kudzu has

convinced me that it is excellent for erosion control and for hay production," says J. R. Brunson, Butler County. "I put 200 pounds of phosphate under the plants and plowed the land three times the first year and put compost under eroded places the second year."

"Yes, I have had nine years' experience with kudzu and find that there is nothing better for erosion control," says J. J. Boyd, Marion County. "It is excellent for partial grazing and produces satisfactory yields. It produces fine-quality hay when cut at the right stage. It is easily controlled."

Mr. Boyd uses crowns and cultivates the land thoroughly the first year. He plants crops between the rows the first season and then cultivates lightly the second year, being careful not to disturb the vines.

Will Howard Smith, Autauga County, harvested 23 wagonloads of hay off six acres of kudzu at first cutting and as much or more at second cutting. He is very much pleased with the crop.

A. O. Riser, Talladega County, harvested 2,000 pounds of hay from an acre of four-year-old kudzu. Manure and basic slag were applied the first year.

GREENVILLE GIRL HAS BEST RECORD BOOK

Margaret Duncan, of Greenville, Butler County, submitted the best record book to the State office of any 4-H club girl in Alabama, announces Miss Elizabeth DeLong, State Girls' 4-H Leader.

Miss DeLong was high in her praise of the "fine scrapbook" kept by the Greenville girl.

FEATURES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Farm Income Boosted by

HOME INDUSTRY IN ALABAMA

During the last five years Alabama home demonstration club women have received more than \$50,000.00 in cash from the sale of handicraft articles which they have made in their spare time. This is in addition to the hundreds of articles which they have prepared for their own use in the home.

These women have attained a high standard of workmanship in their handicraft and home industry. They are particularly proud of the opportunity to send an exhibit of these articles to London this year for the triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World. They feel very much as we do here in the Alabama Extension Service, a feeling expressed by Miss Helen Johnston, our state agent, in this way: "Alabama home demonstration club women have received a great honor in the invitation extended them to exhibit their handiwork at this important gathering of women of the world."

Rural home industry in Alabama is so broad it covers all the productive activities of the homemaker. Each specialist and home demonstration agent contributes her part to make it complete. Since it is such a broad subject it seems wise in this article to limit our thought to the homemade handicraft articles. Home industry obviously covers the field of eggs, milk and cream sold from the farm, mattress making, clothing, and many other activities in which the women of the home engage.

The main objectives as we see them of the handicraft program are to develop in the homemaker an appreciation of beautiful hand made articles, develop a desire to make beautiful and practical articles for her home and to create in her a desire to improve her technique in making these homemade articles.

There are many rural women in our Southland who realize the deepest joy in life is to have the ability to do creative work. These women are developing a culture in their families that will be an everlasting heritage. Encouraging and assisting this large group to make beautiful and useful articles for their home is a very important phase of our work.

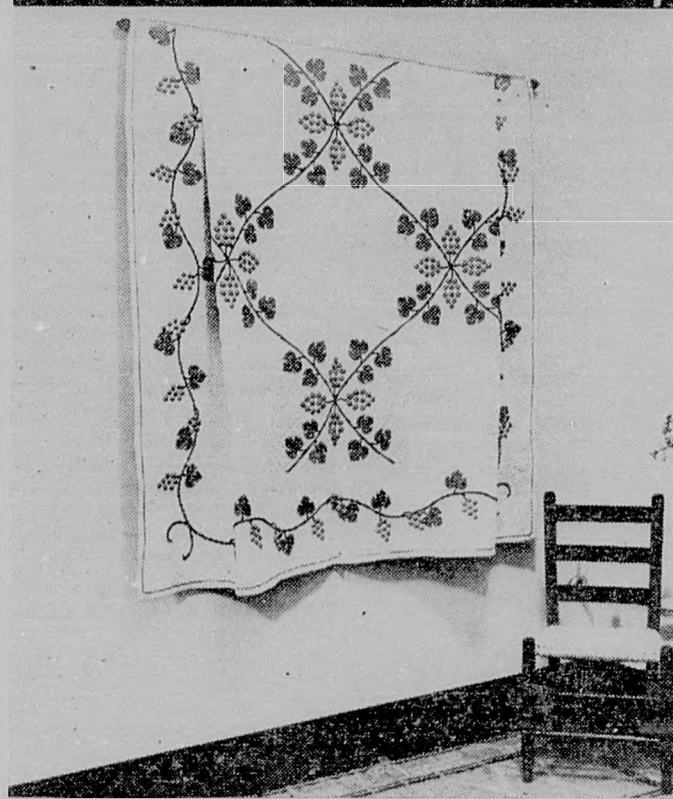
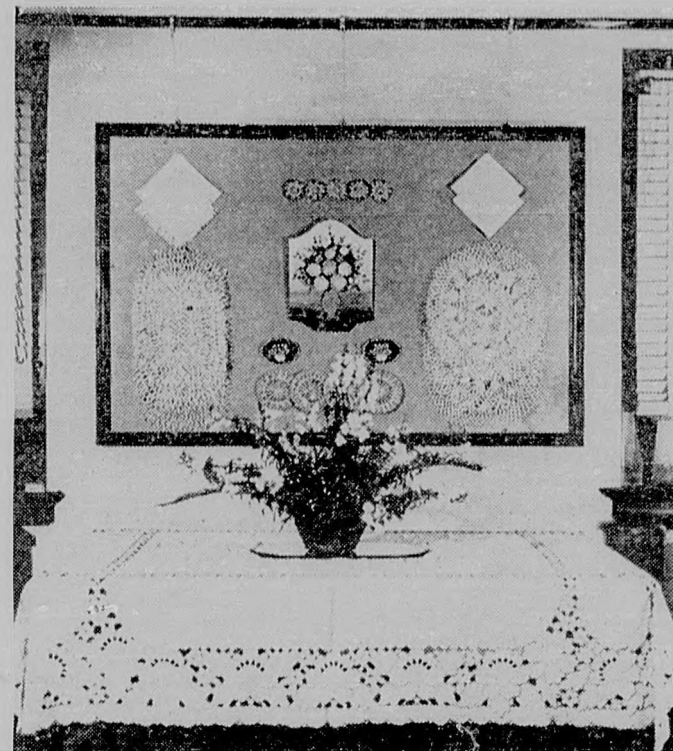
There is another group of women who desire to use their leisure time as a possible means of supplementing their family income. The women market some of the articles through the handicraft both at the curb market and through special day markets, such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter. Through these special day markets people have become acquainted with the articles for sale and as a result the special day markets become yearly markets.

Articles are also marketed through state and national exhibits, department stores, mail orders, Junior League shops and other media.

We will let one of our farm ladies tell her own story of home

industry in which they have engaged for pleasure and profit. Mrs. Henry Neal, Athens, explains how she marketed her dolls.

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State farm women are realizing more and more that considerable income can be provided through home industry. In the pictures above may be seen samples of articles profitably made by farm women in Alabama. At top is an exhibit containing a table cloth made by Mrs. D. B. Williams, of Etowah County, and a crocheted luncheon set made by Mrs. T. B. Harmon of Pike County. In the bottom photo are shown other homemade articles. The Martha's Vineyard quilt was made by home club women in Etowah County. Mrs. G. P. Peden, of Franklin County, made the homemade rug, while Marion County club women made the corn shuck bottom chair.

Rural Women Begin To

DISCUSS PROBLEMS WHICH AFFECT SOUTHERN REGION

Women's Vote Can Help Change Poor Conditions

By MRS. JOE W. MORRIS
Member, Legislative Committee, State Home Demonstration Clubs Council

Present conditions have convinced the rural woman of the necessity of her vote as a good citizen. Out of a membership of more than 30,000 in the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs only a few more than 5,000 are qualified voters. This is due to several causes.

The South has an economic unbalance, affecting the nation as a whole that can and must be righted. There are questions of taxation, education, housing, and health of which the rural women of Alabama have been making a study. Rural women are studying economic conditions of their homes and of their husbands' farmland.

They have learned some startling facts. With more than half the country's farmers, the South has less than a fifth of the farm implements. Contributing 28 per cent of the nation's population, the South has only 16 per cent of the tangible assets, including factories, machines and the tools with which people make their living.

Alabama has seven major types of soil and about 800 subtypes, and yet our opportunities are unrealized. The majority of farmers' incomes have been such that terracing was impossible, and \$300,000,000 worth of top soil has been washed away in the South.

Our overworked economically undeveloped Southern communities are drained of their people from every walk of life. Nearly

half the eminent scientists of the South now live elsewhere. About one child of every eight born in Alabama contributes its life's productivity to some other state, leaving us fewer productive adult workers and more dependents per capita than any other section of the country. During the depth of the relief period, almost a third of the households were without an employable male. If wages equal to those of the North on a per capita basis were secured, there would still remain a great gap between the living conditions of Southern families and those of other regions.

Alabama rural women carry a vast responsibility for better citizenship for they have more children to train and to teach the business of the farms that mother the nation. The Home Demonstration Agent has done a great deal for the better management of rural homes, and yet the farm woman has a responsibility not heretofore realized. She (the rural woman) realizes now that it is her duty to vote.

Now Is Proper Time to

TRANSPLANT TREES, SHRUBS

By HOMER S. FISHER
Extension Landscape Gardener

The early winter months are generally considered about the best for transplanting shrubs and trees throughout the state.

Some of the factors in favor of winter planting of shrubs and trees in this section are:

1. Winter transplanting gives the plants more time to become adjusted to their new location. The plants, also, get the benefit of rains during this season and during the spring.

2. Nursery stock is generally more plentiful during this period than in the spring. One has, therefore, more choice in quality and variety.

3. Nursery stock sold during the winter months will usually be taken directly from the nursery row and not from storage sheds where it sometimes dries out and is damaged to some extent.

4. Ordinarily plantsmen will not have so much work to do during the winter. This means that more time and care can be given

to each problem than is possible during the "spring rush".

Trees and shrubs transplanted during any season should be carefully handled. They should be planted as soon as possible after they are dug. They, also, should be carefully protected from the sun and wind during the time that the roots are out of the ground. The effect of drying out the roots of the plant may show up in the growth and development of the plant for a considerable time after it is planted. And, naturally, there is the possibility of the plants being killed immediately.

If it is not possible to plant trees and shrubs immediately after they are received, the "heeling-in" method is the best procedure for protecting them until they can be planted. In "heeling-in" plants a trench should be dug deep enough to hold the roots. The roots should be placed in this trench, covered with soil and thoroughly watered.

In planting shrubs and trees careful attention should be given

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New Specialists

Join Extension Service; One in Agronomy, Other in Forestry

Two new specialists took up duties with the Alabama Extension Service last month. They are Rufus N. Page, Jr., extension forester, and J. C. Frink, assistant extension agronomist.

Page came to Alabama from North Carolina, where he had extensive experience in forestry work. Succeeding Lyle Brown, recently named extension horticulturist, he is a graduate of North Carolina State College.

Said Director P. O. Davis in announcing the appointment: "We have in Alabama about as many acres in timber as we have in other crops. With adequate production and proper cutting of trees the long-time income from them should be doubled. This means that Alabama forests should support twice as many people as they are now supporting."

Also of North Carolina State College, where he has been teaching for some time, Frink is an able agronomist. In announcing the Alabama farm people will have the services of an additional agronomist, Director Davis pointed out that this type of work has grown rapidly in importance. It is important not only from the standpoint of the soil, he stated, but also from livestock and poultry. It is obvious that to increase the returns from livestock and poultry, "we must increase the soil's production of pastures and feed crops for animals," said Mr. Davis.

Robin Hood Farms

North Carolina is sponsoring an experimental innovation in vocational education through the planned early opening of the Robin Hood Farms, near Pinchurst, where boys and girls from every county in the state will receive free training in practical farming and domestic science in an effort to give worthy but underprivileged youths an opportunity to become self-supporting citizens.

The project has the endorsement of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, the North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, North Carolina Colonial Dame chieftains, American Legion Auxiliary units and many other organizations.

CHAMPION STEER

The highest livestock award of the International Livestock Exposition was won this year by Frens Brown, 15-year-old high school girl with an Aberdeen-Angus steer she bought in January for \$60.

The Alamo (Ill.) girl led Mercer, her 21-months-old, 1,133-pound steer into the show ring, and after examination, William J. Cumber, expert judge from Theale, England, named her entry as the grand

champion steer of the show. Miss Brown estimated that Mercer had won about \$900 in prize money. Her investment in the steer amounted to about \$160, including purchase price and feed.

